

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 49 of 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTANA,

Received up to 9th December 1890.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th December,

Circulation,
500 copies.

The President of the referring to the offer of the presidency next National Congress. of the approaching National Congress to Mr. Gantz, President of the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, approves of the offer, on the ground that if he joins the Congress, a large number of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians are sure to sympathize with the movement.

A local correspondent of the *Ālam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), Congress agitation at of the 2nd December, says that there Cawnpore. is little Congress agitation at Cawnpore this year. It is believed that a Muhammadan physician has been elected delegate, perhaps to save the Congress from death, if possible. Many Muhammadan shopkeepers were anxious to attend the Congress as delegates, but they have been disappointed in their hopes, on account of the introduction of educational qualifications. The writer cordially sympathizes with them in their disappointment. The *Hindústáni* would do well to publish the names of the

Circulation,
200 copies.

Muhammadan delegates, so that the public might know how far the new condition as to educational qualifications has been fulfilled in each case.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 6th November, Ill-treatment of Jews received on the 9th December, in Russia. observes that the cruelties exercised over the Jews in Europe reflect great discredit on the civilization and humanity of Europeans. There is a great difference between selfishness and true humanity.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The same paper represents the Czarewitch as standing arm in arm with the Sultan of Turkey on one side and with the King of Persia on the other, and His Britannic Majesty as waving his hat. The letterpress is as follows:—

The Czarewitch's visit to India. *England*—Our house is yours.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th December, Government and Afgha-nistán. says that, for the last fifty years, Government has been anxious to annex Afghanistán or to make it a friendly ally, but in vain. Several expeditions were sent and the country was occupied at the loss of thousands of valuable lives, but eventually it had to be evacuated. A liberal annual subsidy and large quantities of arms have been granted to the Afghans with a view to gain their good-will and friendship, but still no confidence can be placed in them. If Her Majesty is so desirous of gaining the good-will of a country which boasts a population of only six millions, what cannot India, which has a population of 250 millions, do? Some persons say that the natives are cowards while the Afghans are brave and courageous. But it will be observed that native generals were able to rule over Afghanistán for several years, which British officers have been repeatedly obliged to surrender soon after occupation. Mahárája Mán Singh held Kabul for several years on

behalf of the Emperor Akbár, and Mahárája Ranjit Singh, too, established his rule there for some time.

The Bhárat Bandhu (Aligarh), of the 28th November, after giving a brief account of the representative system introduced into Mysore. into the Mysore State, praises the Mahárája for the introduction of the system, and observes that His Highness has granted an important right to his subjects, which the National Congress has been demanding from Government for several years past on behalf of British Indian subjects. In no country or state can the rulers conduct the administration satisfactorily without the co-operation of the people. Other chiefs should follow the noble example set by the Mahárája of Mysore.

The Dabdab-i-Qaisari (Bareilly), of the 6th December, Rumour regarding the desire of the Nawáb of Rámpur to pay a visit to England. advertising to the rumour that the Nawáb of Rámpur will shortly pay a visit to England, enters a strong protest against the proposal, on the ground that it would have a bad effect on him, inasmuch as he is still a raw youth and has neither completed his education nor made himself acquainted with the principles of his religion. If he desires to travel, he can obtain much useful information by making a tour in different parts of this country. It is difficult to understand how his guardians and state officers have consented to the proposed visit. Some persons are in favour of young native princes being placed under European tutors for education, but a prince becomes a mere puppet in the hands of his European tutor, who lugs him about from place to place at his own sweet will.

The Ázáf (Lucknow), of the 5th December, advertising to the rumour that Alam Ali Khán, Diler Nawaz Jang, who cashed forged cheques at the state treasuries has been granted a free pardon by the Nizam's Government; expresses astonishment at his pardon, and observes that if the principal offender has been forgiven, other officials implicated in the case should receive rewards. No officer

Circulation,
250 copies.

Circulation,
219 copies.

Grant of pardon to
Alam Ali Khán by the Ni-
zam's Government.

could be guilty of greater misconduct than has been Alám Ali Khán.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Sir Steuart Bayley and
the Anglo-Indian com-
munity.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 7th December, observes that the Anglo-Indian newspapers and also those native journals which follow their lead in political matters, raised a loud clamour against Babu Surendra Nath Banerji when he got a resolution carried at a public meeting against the wishes of Sir Steuart Bayley. But what do they say to the insult offered to His Honor by the Anglo-Indian community by excluding him from the late St. Andrew's dinner? He has been slighted in this way simply because he sympathizes with the just aims and aspirations of natives, like Lord Ripon. Who is the greater sinner—Babu Surendra Nath or the Anglo-Indians? It is a matter of satisfaction that the insult has tended to raise Sir Steuart in the eyes of natives. The very day following the dinner an influential native meeting was held at Calcutta through the auspices of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji and the Mahárájas of Dumraon, Darbhanga and Hathwa, and Rs. 15,000 were at once raised to give a feast to His Honor on the eve of his departure and to establish a memorial. The position of Governors is now really a very delicate one. Natives aspire to a proper share in the administration of their own country, while Europeans desire to retain exclusive possession of the loaves and fishes of Government and to keep natives in their present state of slavery. The treatment accorded to Sir Steuart Bayley by the Anglo-Indian community will make him a staunch friend of natives and induce him to promote their interests in England, which he was not likely to do otherwise.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 1st December, says that it is difficult to understand why Anglo-Indian officials are so greatly prejudiced against native officials. The whole Anglo-Indian community got

Opposition of civilians
to the proposed appoint-
ment of natives as Dis-
trict Magistrates in Ben-
gal.

into a fit of rage on account of the introduction of the Ilbert Bill in Lord Ripon's time. European civilians are extremely annoyed at the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to place natives in charge of districts. The Anglo-Indian officials owe their prosperity to India, and it is very ungrateful on their part to be so jealous of natives.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 7th December, says that when a native civilian or other native official is unjustly superseded by a European officer and the native newspapers complain of the super-session, European officers take no notice of their comments and declare that Government is the best judge of the merits of its officials. But, on the other hand, when any brother European happens to receive similar treatment, they assume a very different attitude. Mr. Knox's elevation to the bench of the Allahabad High Court over the heads of Mr. Burkitt, Officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner, and a number of Commissioners and Sessions Judges who are senior to him in service and by no means inferior in ability, has caused a flutter among the higher ranks of the civil service in these provinces. His promotion, which can only be accounted for on the ground of his intimate friendship with Sir Auckland Colvin, has greatly damaged His Honor's reputation for justice and has increased his unpopularity among civilians. The fact is that, as there are no elected members in the Legislative Councils and the members do not possess the right of interpellation, the higher authorities are quite irresponsible, to all practical intents and purposes, and can commit any act of jobbery with perfect safety. It is well that an injustice has been done to a number of civilians by Mr. Knox's appointment to the High Court. The measure will open the eyes of the civilians and convince them of the necessity for the reconstitution of Legislative Councils on the lines recommended by the National Congress. They had better extend a helping hand to the great national movement, which is sure to be successful sooner or later. But their co-operation would greatly strengthen it and ensure rapid success.

Appointment of Mr. Knox, Legal Remembrancer, as Judge of the Allahabad High Court.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 1st December, says that it remains to be seen whether the Factory Commission will allow itself to be deceived by the selfish cry of the cotton lords of Manchester or will draw up its report with justice and impartiality. The conditions of England and India being quite different, the rules regarding the regulation of factory labour in the former cannot be introduced into the latter with advantage. Indeed, the proposal would nip the infant cotton industry of this country in the bud and would injure the labourers whom it is intended to benefit. Manchester has no real sympathy with the Indian workmen, but her secret object in urging the proposal is to destroy the Indian cotton mills. As the lower classes of people in this country are not in the habit of giving education to their children, there is no necessity for prohibiting the employment of children below the age of nine in factories. Such a prohibition would only deprive workmen of a portion of their income, which they can ill-afford to lose. Of course there could be no objection to any arrangements being made to teach reading and writing to children employed in mills or other factories. The recommendations of Manchester for fixing the working hours and grant of holidays are equally unnecessary. The labourers in this country have not to work so hard as in England and have no difficulty in obtaining leave when they want it.

Circulation,
94 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 1st December, gives the substance of Mr. Justice Mahmud's proposals regarding the appointment of Honorary Munsifs, and observes that such courts will prove a great boon to the people. The measure should be introduced with as little delay as possible. But of course the district authorities should be very careful in making nominations. Honorary Munsifs should be intelligent and impartial men, otherwise the remedy will prove worse than the disease. The Munsifs in every district should personally inquire into the proceedings of the courts of Honorary Munsifs at the end of

Mr. Justice Mahmud's scheme regarding the appointment of Honorary Munsifs.

the quarter and also ascertain public opinion on the working of such courts.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 5th December, in an article The punkah coolie case, Delhi. headed "The price of a native's life is Rs. 25," says that the *Civil and Military Gazette* rightly dissents from the Judge who let off the European non-commissioned officer with a fine of Rs. 25, who had killed a punkah coolie at Delhi. It is a travesty of justice to inflict such a nominal fine for murder. The medical evidence, which always ascribes the death of the deceased in such cases to a rupture of the spleen, is unreliable. It is surprising that natives are still expected to have confidence in British justice. Natives are frequently killed by Europeans, but the murderers are very leniently dealt with by European Judges, who do not consider the life of a native to be more valuable than that of a badger. What could be a greater injustice than this? The Judge need not have fined the non-commissioned officer above referred to, but should have acquitted him. It is very disappointing to find that Government takes no steps to check the occurrence of such unfortunate incidents, which are getting very frequent.

The *Bhārat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 1st December, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held at the temple of Sri Rām Chandra at Bhadaini, Benares, on the 28th November. The principal Pandits and bankers of Benares were present, Pandit Shiva Kumar Misra occupying the chair. The meeting resolved to send a memorial to Government protesting against the threatened demolition of the above temple on account of the construction of water works at Bhadaini, and to ask the Sujan Samaj of Benares to assist it in its efforts.

A correspondent of the *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th November, regrets to notice Alleged causes of the unsatisfactory condition of landlords and tenants. that the cordial relations which existed between the landlords and cultivators during the last century have been disturbed. Some sections in the Rent Act have set the two classes by the ears and greatly

10000000000
219 copies.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

Circulation,
260 copies.

encouraged litigation between them. The landlords are always anxious to prevent any tenants from acquiring occupancy rights, and the tenants are equally desirous of becoming the proprietors of their holdings. Nothing is so near the hearts of patwáris than the institution of ejectment suits, in order that they may have opportunities for receiving bribes from the landlords and cultivators. The disputes between the two classes also enable the chaprásis, sarish-tadárs and other court officials to levy blackmail from them. Government should take steps to save them from the unnecessary expenditure and extortion above referred to, with a view to improving their condition.

Circulation,
94 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 1st December, observes that newspapers render a very important service to Government and the public by exposing the illegal and high-handed proceedings of Government officials. If a newspaper in criticising the conduct of any official commits any mistakes and makes himself liable to the charge of defamation, it should be very leniently dealt with, and the official in fault should not be allowed to escape scot-free. Look at the Lahore *Tribune* case. Mr. Warburton has simply been transferred from one district to another, while the editor has been heavily fined by the Magistrate and has been dismissed by the proprietor. In this way the editor has received double punishment. In conclusion, the *Almora Akhbár* asks editors to be very careful and cautious in commenting on the conduct of officers and other persons.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 7th December, says that lately one Maulvi Hidayat Rasul, a Sunni religious preacher at Lucknow, denounced the putting up of *tázias* during the Muharram before a Sunni audience in a mosque, and said that the Musalmáns who did so would be condemned to the flames of hell. The Shia noblemen, living in the neighbourhood, sent word to him that he was not justified in indulging in such language, but he did not mind the protest. The matter was then

reported to the police, but the Maulvi quietly decamped before the arrival of the Sub-Inspector. A criminal prosecution will be instituted against him by the Shias. The existence of religious animosity is very regrettable, and the conduct of the men who foolishly endeavour to increase it is highly reprehensible.

The Public Service Gazette (Mirzapur), of the 1st December, in continuation of the comments made in its issue of the 24th October, regarding the appointment of Jiwan Rám as a police head constable (see page 709 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 4th November 1890), gives further proof to show that Jiwan Rám is 33 or 34 years old. In her statement before the District and Sessions Judge on the 4th July 1874 in connection with her application for a certificate (*sic*), his mother declared that his age at the time was 17 years. Again, in the bonds executed by him in favour of Lála Rám Ratan Das on the 5th July, 20th September and 28th November 1884, which were registered at the office of the tahsíldar, his age was stated to be 26 years.

The Bhárat Varsha (Bithur), for December, complains that far from Hindi being made the court language in these provinces in accordance with the wishes of the Hindús, that language has been excluded from all the examinations of the Allahabad University. Government has turned a deaf ear to the request of natives for enlistment as Volunteers and allows their martial spirit to become quite extinct in them. The anti-cowkilling movement has been equally unsuccessful, and kine are allowed to be more largely killed than before, as will be perceived from the religious quarrels at Aligarh and Darbhanga. The spread of a knowledge of the law among the people is necessary to check police tyranny and oppression, and therefore some small law book, which should very briefly describe the powers and duties of the police, should be taught in every village school. The only way to put a stop to bribery and

Circulation,
350 copies.

Appointment of Jiwan Rám as police head constable, Mirzapur.

Circulation,
250 copies.

corruption is by extending the English law to this country, under which the giver of a bribe is exempt from punishment.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The Oudh Punch (Lucknow), of the 6th November, received on the 9th December, contains some Urdu verses in which the writer observes that it is difficult to understand why Russia casts a longing eye on India, which has been reduced to a state of abject poverty. The despatch of a Commission being again contemplated, it remains to be seen what fate awaits Afghanistán and India. This country is groaning under heavy taxation and is in a very decrepit state.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The Subodh Sindhu (Khandwa), of the 3rd December, gives an account of the quarrel which lately occurred between the Hindús and Musalmáns at Burhanpur in connection with a Hindú religious procession, accuses the Muhammadan police inspector of unjust interference with the procession, and expresses a hope that the authorities will make a thorough inquiry and do justice to the Hindús.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Hindústán (Kálákankar), of the 4th December, publishes a communicated article, in which the writer refers to the statement published in the *Government Gazette* showing the number of native emigrants from this country to Trinidad and other islands during the month of August last, and observes that although natives are extremely fond of their home, 2,276 men emigrated in one month. A large proportion of the emigrants were cultivators, and no less than 1,753 were residents of these provinces. The condition of cultivators, particularly in these provinces, is very unsatisfactory. The crops are more or less damaged every year by scanty or excessive rainfall, and the cultivators live from hand to mouth, owing to the high rates of interest charged by village Shylocks and the heavy land tax levied by Government. The steady increase in taxation and the enhancement of rent at every revision

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of India.

Emigrants from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

of settlement greatly aggravate the evil. The Local Government should take the matter into consideration and reduce the land tax, with a view to check further emigration.

The Public Service Gazette (Mirzapur), of the 8th December,

Alleged prevalence of bribery and corruption among Government officials.

Circulation,
350 copies.

checked until the givers of bribes are exempted from punishment. If such an exemption were made in favour of givers of bribes, the *Public Service Gazette* would freely expose the proceedings of corrupt officials and the service would soon be rid of such officials. The editor has established a fund to pay the expenses of the defence of his correspondents who might be prosecuted for libel and hopes that the public will liberally contribute to the fund.

The *Tohfá-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th November, urges

Vaccination.

Circulation,
260 copies.

upon the people the importance of vaccination and advises them to put

no trust in charms and amulets. [The *Sitára-i-Hind*, Moradabad, of the 4th December, praises Government for the establishment of the Vaccination Department and suggests that, as the people do not avail themselves of the services of vaccinators so largely as they should do, vaccination should be made compulsory.]

The *Kárnáma* (Lucknow), of the 2nd December, com-

Distress among the poorer classes at Lucknow.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Lucknow, and observes that if Gov-

ernment does not like to render relief to the poor from its own treasury, it should utilize the income of the charitable endowments for that purpose. The provision of food for the famine-stricken is far more necessary than the laying out of lawns for the benefit of the rich. The salary of the Husainabad Secretary is Rs. 6,000 a year. If the post were abolished, the saving so effected could be best devoted to charitable purposes. The trustees could have no difficulty in distributing the pay of the employés and making arrangements for the celebration of the Muharram.

If they are not fit for that simple work, they should receive no allowance from the endowment.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th December,

The police. regrets to say that the police oppress respectable and peaceful men for

whose protection they have been appointed, while they do not interfere with dakaits, robbers, and rioters. The Calcutta police silently watched the serious affray which lately occurred between two parties of Afghans in the Bara Bazar. Abdulla Khán, a Pathan, killed a prostitute at Lahore in broad daylight, but the police did not dare to approach him. There would soon be a great improvement in the police, if they were not required to look after the Congress and other political meetings held by loyal and peaceful citizens, but were told to arrest dakaits and other habitual criminals.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 6th December,

Alleged severe punishment inflicted on two men guilty of petty thefts at Bombay. referring to the case of two men who were convicted of stealing small quantities of rice and sentenced by

a Presidency Magistrate at Bombay to rigorous imprisonment for one month and eight months, respectively, condemns the sentences as too severe ; and observes that if a Magistrate dealt with such offenders so severely in England he would expose himself to popular opprobrium and incur the displeasure of the prime minister.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Bhárat Varsha* (Bithur), for December, complains

The *Bhárat Varsha* and that it is believed that the local police officials and some other wicked

persons are anxious to plunge the editor into trouble by instituting a false criminal prosecution against him and are even ready to instigate an assault on him.

The same paper complains that great tyranny was

Supply of provisions to exercised by the tahsíl chaprásis in the Joint Magistrate's camp at Bithur, Cawnpore district.

connection with the supply of provisions to the Joint Magistrate's camp during his stay at Bithur on the occasion of the late annual fair. Shopkeepers had to supply wheat flour at 14 seers the

rupee, ghi or clarified butter at two *seers* the rupee, and Benares sugar at three annas a *seer*. Poor men who carry about small bundles of grass on their heads for sale were forcibly deprived of their bundles. Could not this be called downright robbery ?

The same paper, giving a brief account of the late Bithur fair, complains that special trains which frequently ran between Bithur

The Bithur fair.
and Cawnpore for a week on the occasion of the late fair, chiefly consisted of wagons which had been used for the carriage of coal, and that consequently the passengers had their clothes spoiled by coal dust. Pilgrims generally bathe at the embankment called the Bráhmavartaghát, but no facilities were provided for them to go up and down the embankment. The police guard at the embankment increased their difficulties and made confusion worse confounded by making a free use of their whips : neither age nor sex being spared. Although the District Magistrate had no connection with the wrestling matches, they were declared in the proclamation, made by beat of drum, to have been held by his order, evidently with a view to induce a large number of men to attend them. The measure was objectionable.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 1st December, regrets to say that the disarming of the people in the

Dakaitis in Lalitpur.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Lalitpur district, with a view to check the occurrence of dakaitis, has only made them more helpless and the dakaits more daring, as might be expected. Many cases of dakaiti have occurred since the disarmament was carried out. It is really a very strange kind of justice to punish the people for the sins of the robbers.

The *Public Service Gazette* (Mirzapur), of the 1st December, complains that there are many native officials in the Kheri district, Oudh, with whom the people are much dissatisfied, and warns them that if they do not mend their ways it will publish their names.

Circulation,
350 copies.

Circulation,
1,500 copies

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 1st December, pub-

Opposition of the Pan-
dit Sabha of Benares to
the agitation for alter-
ation of Hindú marriage
customs.

lishes the proceedings of a special
meeting of the Benares Pandit
Sabha held on the 13th November
under the presidency of Pandit Kai-
lash Chandra Bhattacharya. The meeting condemned the
agitation for Government interference with the existing
Hindú marriage customs, and appointed a sub-committee to
forward a memorial to Government on the subject.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th December, on

Alleged interference
with the *Cawnpore Ga-
zette*, of some of its sup-
porters, and other per-
sons.

the authority of Rám Narayan of
Bithur, regrets to notice that many
well-to-do persons were very much
annoyed at the publication of an

account of the case of Mushtari, a prostitute, in the *Cawnpore Gazette* of the 24th November, and compelled the editor, by undue pressure, to withdraw the copies which had already been distributed among the local subscribers. As the *Cawnpore Gazette* is a well-informed paper and is conducted with independence, it is a matter of deep regret that it should be interfered with in this way by its own countrymen. The local *Rifah-i-Ām* Association should intervene and settle the dispute.

Circulation,
63 copies.

The Saháranpur correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Ālam*

Ill-feeling between the
Hindús and Musalmáns
at Saháranpur in connec-
tion with the regulation
of the sale of meat.

(Meerut), of the 18th November,
received on the 8th December, says
that, at a meeting of the 4th Nov-
ember, the Municipal Board passed a

resolution with a view to reduce the number of slaughter
houses and to fix a place for the sale of meat. The resolu-
tion has excited high religious feeling, the Hindús consider-
ing it as a great victory and the Musalmáns regarding it as
an unjust interference with their religion. It is a matter
of deep regret and surprise that the two communities,
which were formerly animated by mutual friendship and
sympathy, should be so ready to quarrel with each other
in most trifling matters. If the Municipal Board has

thought proper to establish a meat market and to forbid meat to be sold all over the town, the writer does not see why the Hindús should exult over the measure or the Musulmáns be grieved. The two communities should make joint efforts to get prostitutes removed from the principal streets to some remote place, in order to save their young sons from ruin.

The Khichri Samáchár (Mirzapur), of the 29th November, The Mayo Library, Mirzapur. regrets to notice that the Mayo Library, established at Mirzapur about

18 years ago, does not contain more than 1,400 English and vernacular books, while the number of books in the Carmichael Library at Benares, which was established much later, already amounts to a lakh. As the income of the former institution from the municipal allowance and private subscriptions does not much exceed the cost of the establishment, only a small sum of money is devoted to the purchase of new books yearly. It is to be hoped that the District Magistrate will endeavour to improve the institution and that the Local Government will supply copies of books, published in these provinces, to it at the public expense, like other large libraries.

The same paper of the 22nd idem, received on the 7th Swami Alarám at Mirzapur. December, gives the proceedings of a public meeting held at the house of Babú Benimadhava Das, Mirzapur, on the 17th November. — Swami Alarám, Pandit Rámadhin, Pandit Bindeshwari Prasád, and some other persons, addressed the audience in favour of the protection of kine. Next day the Swami delivered another address at Sri Baldeva's temple, in which he referred to the advantages of union, and supported the aims and objects of the National Congress.

• LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

• No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Punch</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Amír Khán	... Nov. 28th & Dec. 4th.	1890.	200 copies.
2	<i>Akhbár-i-Álam</i>	... Meerut	... "	... "	... Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	... Nov. 18th & Dec. 2nd.	8th	63 "
3	<i>Álam-i-Tasmír</i>	... Cawnpore	... Urdu-English	... Bi-weekly	... Rahmat-ul-lah Alím-ul-lah	... Dec. 2nd " 2nd & 6th,	6th	200 "
4	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	... Aligarh	... Urdu-English	... Bi-weekly	... " 2nd & 6th,	... " 5th & 9th,	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)	1890.
5	<i>Almora Akhbár</i>	... Almora	... Hindi	... Weekly	... Sadá Nand	... 1st	3rd	94 copies.
6	<i>Amír-ul-Akhbár</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... "	... Amír Álf	... Nov. 24th & Dec. 1st.	7th & 9th	200 "
7	<i>Ázíd</i>	... Lucknow	... Hindi	... "	... Ahmad Álf	... Dec. 5th	6th	219 "
8	<i>Bhárat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	... Hindi	... "	... Mihir Chand	... Nov. 28th	3rd	...
9	<i>Bhárat Jíman</i>	... Benares	... "	... "	... Rám Krishn Várma	... Dec. 1st	5th	1,500 copies.
10	<i>Bhárat Vársáhi</i>	... Bithur	... Urdu	... Monthly	... Rám Náráyan	... For December	7th	250 "
11	<i>Colonel</i>	... Moradabad	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Banwári Lál	... Dec. 1st	5th	...
12	<i>Dabbaba-i-Qaisarí</i>	... Bareilly	... "	... "	... Thákur Prássad	... Nov. 29th & Dec. 6th.	3rd & 9th	250 copies.
13	<i>Dabbaba-i-Sikandarí</i>	... Rámpur	... "	... "	... Muhammad Hussain	... Dec. 1st	3rd	450 "
14	<i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	... Hindi	... Tri-monthly	... Amín-ul-dín	... " " "	70 "	70 "
15	<i>Devanágrí Gazette</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... Monthly	... Gaúrif Datt	... For November	5th	200 "
16	<i>Hamdard</i>	... Fyzabad	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Samsám Álf	... Dec. 1st	6th	226 "

17	<i>Hindústán</i>	... Kálkankár, Hindi	... Daily	... 'Gur Datt Sukla 2nd to 7th,	" 500	" "
18	<i>Hindústání</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Ganga Prasád ...	" 9th	... 300
							" "
19	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	... Urdu	Bi-weekly	... Mahávír Prasád ...	Nov. 8th to 22nd,	" 100
20	<i>Jalwa-i-Ezādī</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Muhammad Khálfí,	" 15th & 22nd,	" 120
21	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	... Lucknow	... "	Bi-monthly,	... Yáqúb Khán	Dec. 1st	" 330
22	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	... Kanauj	... "	"	... Bhaggú Khán	" 4th	" 325
23	<i>Kárnáma</i>	... Lucknow	... "	"	... Muhammad Yáqúb,	" 5th	" 250
24	<i>Kásí Patriká</i>	... Benares	... Hindi-Urdu,	"	... Lakshmí Shankar	" 8th	" 475
							(including 344 copies taken by Govt.)
25	<i>Káyasth Reformer</i>	... Bareilly	... Urdu	... "	... Thákur Prasád ...	Nov. 29th & Dec. 6th.	350 copies.
26	<i>Káyasth Shubh Chintak</i>	... " Agra	... Urdu	... Hindi	... Ditto	" 7th	" 200
27	<i>Káyasth Upkárák</i>	... Mirzapur	... Hindi-Eng-	... Urdu	... Náráyan Prasád	" 6th	" 400
28	<i>Khichrí Samáchár</i>		lish.	... "	... Mádho Prasád	Nov. 22nd & 29th	" 700
29	<i>Khurshid-i-Áfq</i>	... Pilibhit	... Urdu	... "	... Mazhar Ahsan	Nov. 30th	" 200
30	<i>Matlá-i-Núr</i>	... Cawnpore	... "	... "	... Nov. 29th & Dec. 6th.	" 5th & 9th...	" 50
31	<i>Mufid-ul-Islám</i>	... Budaun	... "	... Monthly	... Muhammad Aghá For November ...	" 8th	..."
32	<i>Mufid-i-Ám</i>	... Agra	... "	... Tri-monthly	... Ahmad Khán	Dec. 1st	200 copies.
33	<i>Nairang</i>	... " Moradabad,	... Weekly	... Pyáreshwar Náth,	" "	" 4th	" 300
34	<i>Naiyár-i-Ázam</i>	... " Amjad Álf,	" "	" 9th	" 250
35	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur	... "	... Avtár Krishn	" 6th	" 225	" 98
36	<i>Násim-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	... "	... Sheo Náráyan Lál,	Nov. 23rd & 30th,	" 6th	" 60
37	<i>Násir-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	... Cawnpore	... "	... Muhammad Álf	Dec. 1st	" 3rd
38	<i>Nazm Akhbár</i>				... Dwárká Prasád	" 20th	" 250
39	<i>Núr-ul-Anmád</i>				... Abd-ul-Hamid	" 8th & 22nd,	" 238

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	<i>Nyāya Śudhā</i>	... Harda	... Mārāṭhī-English.	Weekly	... Wāsudeva Bhāskar,	Dec. 3rd	... Dec. 6th	... 350 copies.
41	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	Daily	... Sheo Prasad	... 3rd to 9th,	... 3rd to 9th,	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
42	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... " Allahabad	... Hindi	... Weekly	... Sajjad Husain	... 7th	... 9th	425 copies.
43	<i>Prayāg Samāchār</i>	... Mirzapur	... Urdu	... "	... Dewaki Nandan	... 8th	... "	450 "
44	<i>Public Service Gazette</i>	... Benares	... "	... "	... Muhammad Amīr,	... 1st & 8th	... "	350 "
45	<i>Raiṭ-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Moradabad	... "	... "	... Ghulām Husain	... 1st	... 6th	300 "
46	<i>Rakbar</i>	... Udaipur	... Hindi	... "	... Partab Kishan	... 2nd	... 4th	100 "
47	<i>Saijan Kirti Sudhākār</i>	... Bareilly	... Hindi-Urdū	... "	... Banshi Dhar	... 1st	... 6th	103 "
48	<i>Sanatan Dharm Patra</i>	... Moradabad	... Urdu	... "	... Nārāyan Dās	... 4th	... 5th	200 "
49	<i>Sitāra-i-Hind</i>	... Khandwa	... Mārāṭhī-Hindi	... "	... Banwārī Lal	... 3rd	... 8th	126 "
50	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Bijnor	... Hindi	... "	... Lakshman Anant	... 3rd	... 6th	275 "
51	<i>Tibbā-i-Hind</i>	... Bijnor	... Urdu	... "	... Prayāgi.	... Nov. 27th	... "	260 "

LUCKNOW,
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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.